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Cessna Aircraft Company Wichito, Kansas

Engineering Report
May 25 through July 13, 1953

MODEL 3094-3090 : REPORT NO. 8

APPLICATION OF CIRCULATION CONTROL TO
AN AIRFLANE OF MILITARY LIAISON TYPE
ROWE CONTRACTS 234(02) AND 256(02)

REPORT DATE:

July 22, 1953

PREPARED BY:

Rarl G Blooser

Jack W Fisher

APPROVED BY:

Alax W Petroff

PREPARED BY DEB-INF DATE 7-22-53

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CESSNA AIRCRAFT CO. WICHITA, KANSAS

PAGE 1 REPORT NO 8 MODE: 3094-3090-319A

CHECKED BY AND DATE 7-22-53

CESSNA MODEL 309A and 309C - NORR CONTRACT 234(00) Analysis

During this revied all data reduction for Model 309A take-off and landing tests has been completed and all take-off and landing tests have been replotted for reproduction. Report No. 1309-9, Flight Test Observed and Corrected Data Report has been written and is nearly ready for release.

Calculations are now being made for use in Report No. 1309-10, Flight Test Performance Data Report, which will contain results and analysis of take-off and landing tests of Model 309A.

The most significant improvement in performance due to boundary layer control (BLC) appeared in the reduction of air distance over a 50 foot obstacle during take-off. This has been attributed to differences in effective thrust (thrust minus drag) at climb-out speeds. For the case with BLC operating this speed was lower so that greater propeller thrust was developed. In addition the physical magnitude of drag in pounds was smaller even though the drag coefficient with MLC was greater. The overall effect increased the angle of climb-out to the extent that substantial reduction in air distance occured. Model 309C (Hydrogen Perceide Jet Pump)

The following personnel of Reaction Motors, Inc. arrived on June 16, 1953.

Arthur Brukardt, Asst. Project Englisher Jack Singlaton, Service Representative Cabriel Yanvary, Service Representative

Pre-installation ground tests were preferred on the Holo jet pump system during the week of June 29. The unit was tested for total eight minutes of operation. No malfunctions or unusual system operation was observed,

The unit is now being installed in the airplant for flight test purposes. (Reference Photograph #5) The following items remain to be completed before the airplane is ready for flight test:

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MCDE 309A-309C-319A

PREPARED BY DOB-JW DATE 7-22-53

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- 1. Pressure check Hoo, unit
- 2. Install and rig flaps
- 3. Weigh sirpleme
 - a. Empty
 - b. With pilot and fuel
- 4. Install and book up menometer rack
- 5. Install camera
- 6. Install sudiograph
- 7. Ground test H2O2mit
 2. Without engine operating
 - b. With engine operating

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MODEL 309A-309C-319A

CESSNA MODEL 319A - HOSTR CONTRACT 356(CO) Appalysis

The analysis of elevator deflection required to land indicated that considerable modification to a standard L-19 tail will be required. The computations show that this present tail has insufficient power to 3-point the airplane with flaps full down and allerons drooped. This difficulty has been experienced with the Cecana Model 309A, and is being corrected on that airplane by adjustment of horizontal stabilizer incidence and a small increase in elevator area. Due to considerable larger pitching mesents expected from the 319A MCS wing the simple changes which are being made to the 309 tail would not be sufficient.

Since the aerodynamic and structural design of an entirely new borizontal tail is expensive and time consuming, a Cesana Model 190 variable incidence horizontal tail was considered. It was found that the use of this tail alleviated the problem considerably, and steps are underway to incorporate it on the 319A.

Even with this improved tail it may become necessary to add elevator area and impose new limitations on the forward center of gravity location. These factors will be resolved during preliminary flight tests.

It should be noted that all computations have been based upon the standard downmash and wake location charts (NA'A AFR LAIL6 and MACA TR 648). Some question exists as to the validity of these charts for wings developing the high lift coefficients associated with BLC (or circulation control); therefore, in all cases where downwash angle and dynamic pressure in the wake were estimated the results must be considered preliminary. Verification of these assumptions is meeded not only for specific application to the Cessna Model 319A but also

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for use in the general field of BLC aircraft. Many of the unknown factors can be established by wind tunnel tests of a three-dimensional BLC model with and without ground board. Since neither the time nor the funds currently exist for performing such tests on a model of the 319A this problem will be worked out during preliminary flight tests.

Design

Increased wing thickness and a change in planform, from the wing used on the L-19A, accessitates the use of a new wing strut on the 319A. Drawing 12319-12, Wing Strut Assembly, showing the new strut complete with new end fittings, has been released to the shop.

It was decided to use fiber glass wing tips on the Model 319A. This decision was reached after comparing the cost of both metal and fiber glass parts.

The cost of the fiber glass tips is approximately one half the cost of aluminum tips. Drawing 12319-21 Wing Tip Assembly, shows the construction and installation details for these tips.

All structural modifications to the center section of the airplane: fuselage are shown un drawing 12319-7. These include a new rear spar carry-thru, window modifications and new wing fairings.

With the completion of drawing 12319-20 Finp Installation, the flap rib contours have been saided to 12319-15 Wing Soft.

Both the flap drawing and drawing 12319-22 Alleron installation will show not only the control surfaces, but also control linkages required for the proper operation of these surfaces.

Model 319A fuel tank installation includes the details of tank manufacture as well as a schematic of the entire fuel system. This drawing is finished and has been released to the shop.

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Emperage installation, drawing 12319-23, has been started. This drawing will show the installation of the complete Model 180 empermage assembly on the 319A.

Skop

All structural components of the wings, forward of the roar spar have been manufactured. These parts are now in the process of assembly. (Reference Photographs 2 and 3)

Work on the control surfaces has been started. To date form blocks for forming the flap ribs and flap leading edge have been made. As soon as possible form blocks for the aileren ribs will be made.

The fuel tanks for the wings are mearing completion (Reference Photograph 3). The Filler neck and fitting remain to be installed. When these items are installed the tunks will be pressure tested to an internal pressure of 3.5 psi.

Re-work of an L-19A fuselage has been started. To date the new rear spar carry-thru and the required window modifications have been completed.

Static Test

The engine mount to be used on the 319A was static tested to 100% design load for all four conditions. Ho purmament set was endountered so it was decided to use the test engine mount on the sirplene instead of constructing a new one for the purpose. (Reference Photograph #1)

Mock-Up

fests, required to furnish design information for the full scale 319A suction duet, have been completed on the half scale suction duet mock-up. Measurements of slot width, vane location and vane curvature are now being recorded. Actual duet design will begin as soon as possible. (Reference Pastograph #4)

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Current Status of Purchased Parts

Axial Fan

Hr. C.P. Jenkins, Assistant Chief Engineer, Joy Manufacturing Co., Nev Philadelphia, Ohio, new advises that Cossna can expect delivery of the axial fans between 15 August and 1 September, 1953. Joy also has requested temporary lean of one hydraulic motor to conduct performance tests on the fan units. Arrangements have been made with Mr. William Main, Jr., of Vicker's to supply Joy with one of the units to be purchased by Cessns.

Hydraulic Pump and Motors

Vicker's Inc., of Detroit, Michigan were unable to supply the hydraulic pump directly; however, they did locate pumps in Havy terminel stock which were not directly assigned to a specific project. The Offi of Haval Research through Mr. M.R. Lipses, Resident Representative, has obtained indefinite loca of two of these pumps. They are to be forwarded to Vicker's for inspection before users.

First design of the hydraulic system is being completed, and receipt of the line diagrem from Vicker's is expected before 20 July 1953. Originally, Vicker's indicated that delivery of all system components would be achieved by carly July; however, dalay has been caused by insbility to supply the pump, and present indications are that some difficulty may be expected with delivery of the motors. As a result, at the present time, no definite delivery date can be confirmed by Vicker's.

Engines

"The engine provided with special gears for a hydraulic pump drive is now expected to be delivered during the week of 3 August, 1953. Delay by Continental Motors has been due to procurement of the gears.

Propellers

Final arrangements for the delivery of two propellers has been completed with Hartzell Propeller Company, Piqua, Ohio. Both propellers are to be flight tested and one returned without cost. Delivery to Cesses is scheduled for the week of 13 July, 1953.

Miscellaneous

Plans for beach tests of various methods for BLC power trussmission, other than hydraulic, have been altered considerably since the time of last reporting. The electrical system has been abandoned after discussion by Cessma personnel with Major J. Willcox (ONR), Mr. R. Putnem and Mr. J. Beach (Office of the Chief of Transportation, U.S. Army). The development cost of the solid propellant system proposed by General Electric Company exceeds the financial limitations of the present contract. Therefore the following companies were invited to make proposals of solid and liquid propellant gas generator systems utilizing existing turbine wheels:

AiResearch Mfg. Co., Los Angeles, California Turbo Products Izc., Pacoima, California Aerojet-General Corp., Azusa, California Reaction Motors, Inc., Dover, New Jersey

Preliminary survey indicates that several light weight, compact packagepower units have been developed for missile application. It is possible that
at least two can be adapted to our needs as turbo-fan units.

Personnel

During this period three additional engineers have been added to the analysis section. Their full time activities will be devoted to the Cessna Models 309C (hydrogen peroxide jet rump) and 319A. Education and experience of each man is as follows:

GE_____

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PREPARED BY MIP DATE 7-22-53

MODEL 309A-309C-319A

Name	Yrs. of College	Degree	Yrs. Engr. Experience
Gordon Luessen Dean Johnson John Smith	3 3 1/2	B.S. (Aero) B.S. (Aero)	1/2 1/2 1/2

Trips

Mr. A. N. Petroff and Mr. J. W. Fisher visited Washington, D.C. on June 23 and 24, 1953. The purpose of the trip was to attend the IAS symposium on boundary layer control held the 24th. In addition, on June 23rd a conference was conducted at the offices of the U.S. Army Chief of Transportation. Attending, in addition to Cessna personnel, were:

Major J. Willoom, ONR Mr. R. Putnam, U.S. Army Mr. J. Beach, U.S. Army Mr. K. Rasak. University of Wichita

Mr. Putness and Mr. Beach disclosed a plan for an orientation lecture to be presented before Army personnel at some date prior to demonstration of the 319A. This net with agreement by Cessna, and the lecture date will be established when a firm initial flight date is known. It was felt that the time period between lecture and demonstration should be as short as possible. Final delivery date of all purchased parts fixes the initial flight date, and it is expected to be established by the week of July 20, 1953.

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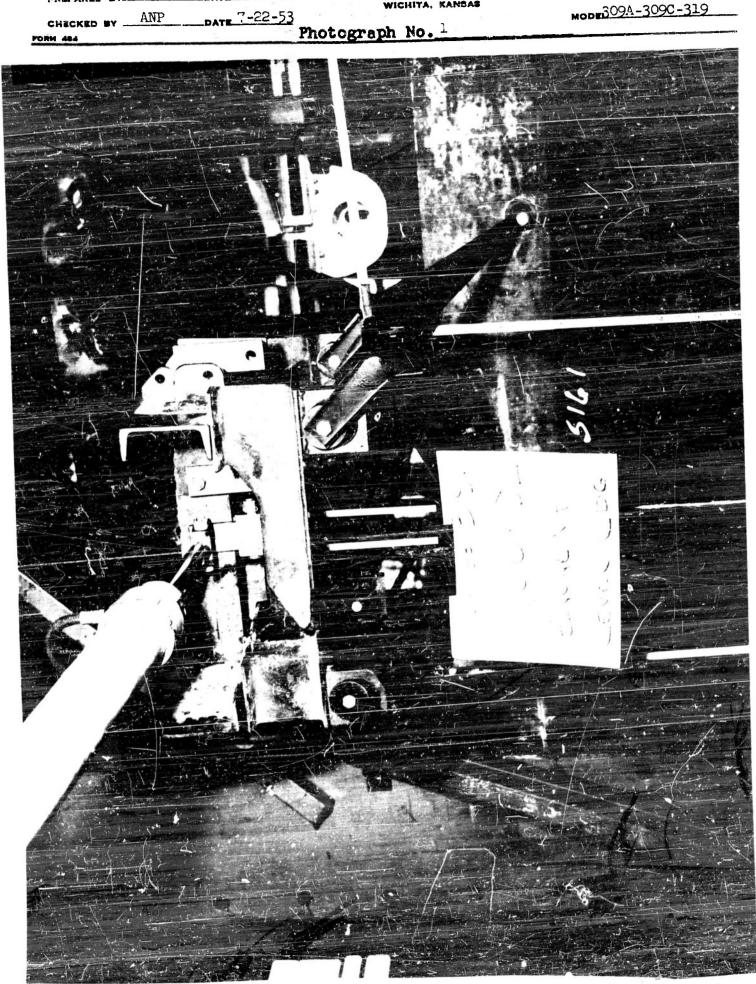
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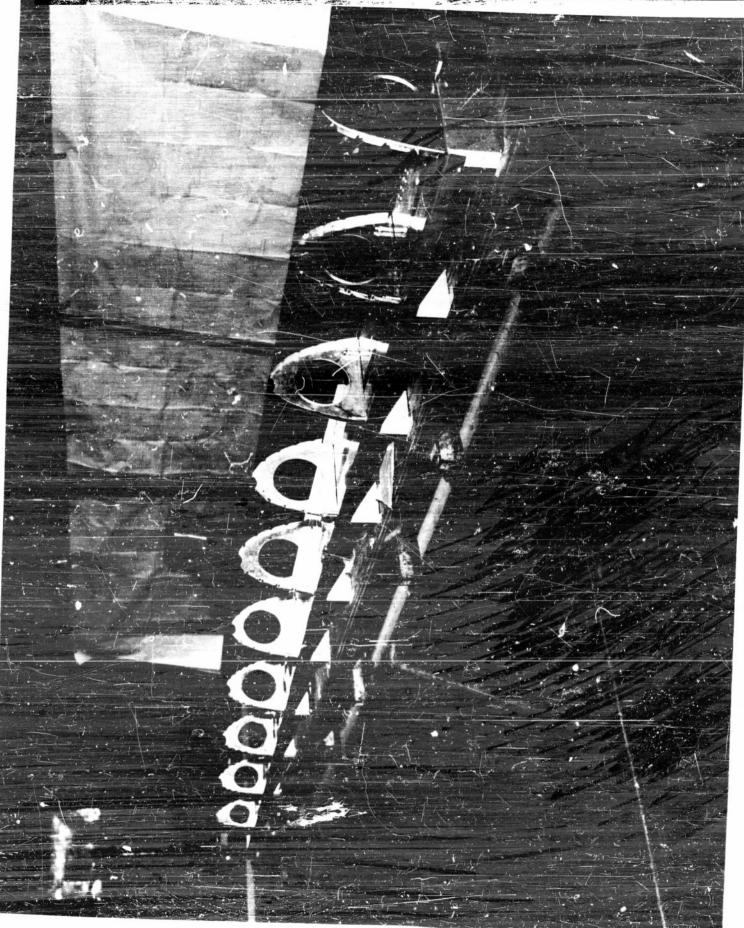
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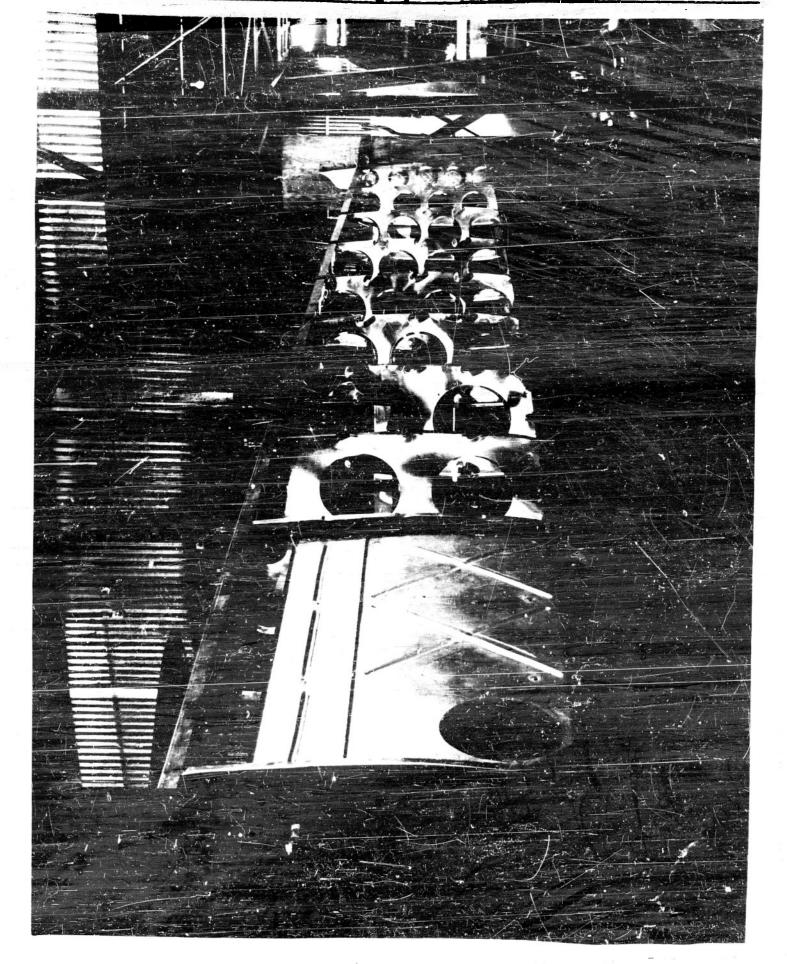
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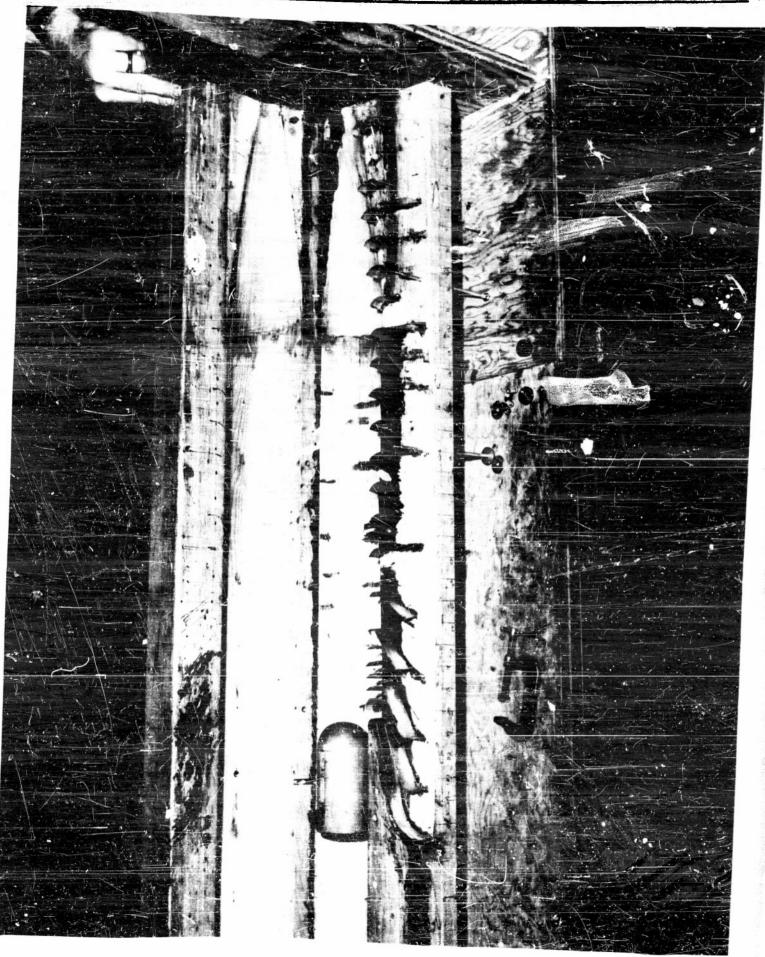
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